THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) As per the 1991 census, the population of the country is around 846 million and it is increasing @ 2.41 per cent p.a. The average annual availability of water resources potential has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic metres. However, the utilisable water resources of the country have been assessed as 1142 billion cubic metres (BCM). Thus the average per capita availability of water at present is estimated as 1360 cubic metres which is likely to decline further with the growth of population. There is, however, a wide variation of availability of water in the different river basins of the country and the scarcity of water is limited only to the areas in the water short basins.

Keeping in view the future needs of water, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives. These include adoption of National Water Policy in September, 1987 and preparation of National Perspectives for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit areas.

The National Water Policy broadly covers policy directions in elements like:

(i) Information System.

(ii) Maximising availability through adopting integrated basin planning and management approach, inter-basin transfer of water and recycling and re-use of water.

(iii) Ground water development including conjunctive use of surface and ground water and regulaiton of ground water extraction.

(iv) Water allocation priorities.

(v) Adoption of modern irrigation water management practices including command area development approach and promotion of efficient irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler systems.

(vi) Ratianalising water rates to convey the scarcity and economic value of water.

(vii) Promotion of participatory management of Irrigation systems.

(viii) Creating awareness about various aspects of water related issues by way of training, demonstration, adoptive trials etc.

(ix) Intensification of Research and Development efforts, and

(x) Proper maintenance and modernisation of irrigation systems.

Further to National Water Policy, the following policy documents have been prepared:

(a) Draft Irrigation Management Policy.

(b) An approach to organisational and procedural changes in irrigation sector;

(c) Draft Water Informaiton Bill.

(d) Draft National Policy guidelines for water allocation of inter-State rivers amongst States.

(e) Draft Policy note on setting up of River Basin Organisations.

(f) Guidelines for planning conjunctive use of surface and gruond water in irrigation projects.

These policy measures are intended to improve the availability of utilisable water.

Habitat Centre

*170. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge public funds have been made available to the Indian Habitat Centre by the Union Government and its Undertaking;

(b) what is the amount so far made available and what commitments still remain to be fulfilled;

(c) what is the organisational|management set up for the Habitat Centre:

(d) what were the primary objectives with which this Centre was started;

(e) whether these objectives have been realised;

(f) whether the Centre's accounts would be subjected to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. and

(g) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The India Habitat Centre, registered as a private Society is an autonomous organisation which is not in receipt of public funds or grants.

(c) The Centre is managed by a Governing Council drawn up from among its membership. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, discharges the function of the President. In addition, there is a Chief Executive of the Centre, i.e. Director who is appointed by the Governing Council. The day-to-day monitoring of the project and the operational planning is entrusted to the Director and a small team of architects, engineers and supporting staff.

(d) The objectives for which the Centre was started are indicated in the enclosed statement. (*See* below).

(e) The Project is still under implementation.

(f) and (g) The India Habitat Centre being a registered Society, the Centre's account would not be subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, but will be audited by the Auditors appointed by the Governing Council.

Statement

Primary objectives for starting the Centre

The India Habitat Centre was set up with the following aims and objectives:—

1. To development an integrated physical environment in which various professions and institutions dealing with different facets of habitat and habitat related environmental issues would function, interact and attempt to resolve habitat related problems in a coordinated manner.

2. Promote awareness in regard to habitat related environmental issues including water, air, noise and waste pollution, energy and its conservation, water and human waste management and such other matters.

3. Promote better urban and rural settlements relevant to the Indian social cultural and economic context and related to the life style of its people.

4. Inculcate better awareness and sensitivity in regard to all aspects of creative human activity including the significance of art in habitat etc.

5. Document all relevant information pertaining to habitat, human settlements and environmental issues.

6. Advise and if needed, assist the Government in the formation and implementation of policies relating to habitat and human settlement.

7. Promote education, research, training and professional development on habitat and human settlement and environment related issues.

8. Organise and promote conferences, seminars, lectures, public debates and exhibitions in matters relating to habitat, human settlements and environment.

9. Offer awards, prizes, scholarships and stipends in furtherance of the objectives of the Centre.

10. Cooperate and collaborate with other national or international institutions in furtherance of the objectives of the Centre.

11. Acquire, hold, improve and develop lands construct buildings and related facilities on behalf of the members of the Centre.

12. Organise and maintain residential hostels, restaurants and other amenities for its members, their guests and non-members invited by the Centre.

13. Maintain and keep good repair all buildings and common services.

14. Constitute or cause to be constituted regional centres at convenient places to promote the objectives of the Centre.

15. Do all such other lawful activities as the Centre considers conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objectives.

Expenditure on Education

*171. SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3.7 per cent of GDP is spent on education;

(b) if so, whether this include expenditure on education by non-Governmental institutions not accepting grants from Government;

(c) the break up of the expenditure on primary, secondary, higher secondary and university education;

(d) the number of students and teachers in each category mentioned above; and

(e) what is the per capita expenditure on primary, secondary and university education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 1993-94, the total budgeted expenditure on education by education departments of both the Centre and the States/UTs amounted to Rs. 23908.91 crores (BE) which is in the range of 3.5 per cent of GNP.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (e) The sectoral break-up of total expenditure, the average expenditure per student, enrolment of students and the strength of teachers for elementary, secondary and higher education for the year 1993-94 (latest available) are as under:

Sector	Total Exp. (Rs in crores)	Enrolment of students No. in Lakhs	Average Exp per students (Rs)	No. of Teachers (No. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Elementary Education . . .	11039.83	1481.15	745	27.84
2. Secondary Education . . .	7516.58	233.48	3219	14.05
3 Higher Education	2915.57	50.07	5823	2.86

Major and Medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh

*172. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects under implementation in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) by when these are likely to be completed; and

(c) the efforts being made for their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Details are given in the Annexure. (See Appendix 173, Annexure No. 35)

(c) Efforts are being made to priorities funding for projects which have made